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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

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121 Water street,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF
MERCHANT BAR IRON,
Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 143½.

CITY ITEMS.

The Sale of Lots

At East Liberty, advertised for Monday next, is, as it should be, attracting very general interest. For beauty of site and central position they are unequalled.

For Neuralgia, Rheumatism,

Toothache or Headache, use Dr. McBride's King of Pain. Sold at McClarran's Drug Store.

Western University.

The Fall Term will open on September 4th, with very superior advantages for imparting instruction. Catalogues at Davis, Clarke & Co.'s Book Store, Wood street.

Bates & Bell,

No. 21 Fifth street, for breakfast and seaside shawls, as well as the usual assortment of dry goods.

When You Want Good Indigo,

Go to McClarran's Drug Store.

Pure Malt Vinegar,

Unequalled for pickling purposes. The trade supplied at manufacturer's rates, by W. A. McClurg, 62 Wood street, manufacturer's agent.

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Will restore hair to its original color, and promote a new growth of hair on bald heads, if used according to the directions. For sale at Fulton's Drug Store Fifth street.

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The great emporium for boots, shoes and gaiters in every style, for ladies, gents and children; dry goods, flannels, domestics and house-keeping goods. Private sales during the day. Auction sales nightly, Saturdays excepted.

The Atlantic Cable

Was not a success, but McBride's King of Pain is. Sold at McClarran's Drug Store.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term commences Tuesday, August 29. In buildings, faculty, patronage and general advantages the college is unequalled by any ladies' school in the state. Special advantages in music. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing for catalogue.

Country Merchants

Will find a large assortment, at very low prices, at McClarran's Drug Store.

Drugs for the Country.

At J. M. Fulton's, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth street, country merchants will find a very heavy assortment of drugs, at very low prices. In patent medicines, all the popular preparations of the day will be found. Give him a call.

Remember McClarran's Drug Store,

85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

The Only Article

That will effectually cure fever and ague in its worst form, that has been tried for the last ten years and never found wanting, that has and will cure when all else fails, is Fleming's Fever and Ague Mixture. Try all other preparations, and, if they fail, cure yourself with a single bottle of this. Sold only at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market st.

Wholesale

As well as retail buyers of dry goods, will find it to their interest to call and examine our new stock of fall goods. We have the only full and complete stock of new fall goods in the city. We are selling many foreign goods at less than half last year's prices; also, domestics cheap. Remember, we sell at the old stand, and are now on the northwest corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

or danger to the health, and full sets given for terrible sores—as we cut, by no other place, fifteen—and everything in toy line skillfully attended to at moderate prices. Call and see. C. Sill, Dentist, 246 Penn street.

The Daily Commercial
FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1865.
SATURDAY MORNING COMMERCIAL,
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A JOURNAL FOR THE FAMILY.
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Per year, (52 issues).....$1 50
In Clubs of Twenty, each.....1 00

Contents Saturday Commercial, Aug. 26:
I.—THE WORLD OF FASHION—Paris Modes for the Season—What to Wear, and When to Wear it.
I.—POETRY—"Father, Forgive;" "Mother;" "A Midsummer Day's Dream;" "Summer Rain."
II.—THE PULPIT—Subject: 'Our Conversation is in Heaven.'"
V.—THE ATLANTIC CABLE—Diary of Cyrus W. Field, detailing the progress of the work of laying the Cable, to the line of itsbreaking.
V.—UNION STATE CONVENTION—Proceedings, Nominations and Platform.
I.—TRIAL OF WIRZ—The Charges and Specifications—Progress of the trial to date.
II.—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—View of the City of Berlin, &c.
III.—STATE ITEMS—Embracing news from nearly every county in the State.
X.—CROP CORRESPONDENCE—Southwestern Pennsylvania.
—GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
I.—PERSONAL.
II.—EDITORIALS—On the leading topics of the day.
III.—CITY MATTERS—Important local events of the week.
IV.—FINANCE AND TRADE—Condition of the Local and Eastern Stock Companies.
V.—PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS—Full and reliable.
VI.—PITTSBURGH IRON, OIL, CATTLE, STEEL, TOBACCO AND OTHER MARKETS.
VII.—FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD—A variety of useful and valuable practical suggestions.
VIII.—TELEGRAPHIC NEWS—From Washington
IX.—Trial of Jeff. Davis, &c.
IX.—LATE NEWS ITEMS.
X.—MISCELLANEOUS—Embracing a great variety of interesting subjects.
Address
COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Chambersburg Raiders.

The Grand Jury of Franklin county have found true bills against the Rebel General McCausland and others who were concerned in the destruction of Chambersburg last summer, and in pillaging on the border of the State during the war. Governor Curtin has signed requisitions on the Governors of Old Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland for the rendition of the guilty parties to the authorities of this commonwealth, and officers have been sent to those States to make the arrests. If McCausland and his accomplices should be apprehended and brought to this State to answer for these offenses, the trial will attract unusual interest. Their defense, no doubt, would be, that as they did in Pennsylvania was done under the sanction of the laws of war, and that the general Government, having sanctioned their diligence, their offense against the State was in the higher offense against the United States. How far this defense would operate in their favor is not to be discussed at present.

Gov. Sharkey of Mississippi.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has the following from Washington: "It is known that Governor Sharkey of Mississippi has failed to keep his promises made to President Johnson, either in letter or spirit; and it is not improbable that his concern may come to a summary close before long."

Rottenstanism in Germany.—Dr. Zeller, of the Statistical Bureau of Wurtemberg, just issued a pamphlet in which he shows that Germany has 25,000,000 of Catholics, 29,000,000 of Protestants, 80,000 Sectarians, and 240,000 Jews. Protestants in Germany have 18,440 riches, 2,668 chapels, and 11,550 regularly ordained ministers. At the Austrian University of Graz, for the first time in the whole Empire, a Protestant Professor of Zoology, Dr. Oscar Schmidt, was elected "Rector magnificus."

"Why," exclaimed the schoolmaster to Hannibe Champion Rower; "why will you thus ose our noble Hudson a Golgotha?" "Golgotha, Sir?" replied the mystified impion. "Surely, quoth the Schoolmaster; "do you make it the place of the Skull?" "Champion's answer not noted.—*Mrs. Grundy.*

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1865. NO. 291.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The New Executive Bureau.

Binding out of Freedmen's Children.

A Military Court Suggested.

State Prisoners in the Old Capitol.

Trial of Jeff. Davis.

WIRZ TRIAL WELL UNDER WAY.

Rebel Colonel and Surgeon Examined.

A Perfect Chapter of Horrors.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 24.

A. M. Gungewer, of Ohio, Chief Clerk of the Third Auditor's office, is the most prominent candidate for the head of the Bureau, made vacant by the appointment of John Wilson to the head of the

New Executive Bureau.

It is not true that this last is now designed to be a Bureau of Pardons. The President's purpose in organizing it is simply to have the mass of clerical duties connected with the business brought before him taken off the shoulders of his Secretaries. Rooms for the clerks will, if possible, be provided at the White House.

It is authoritatively announced that hereafter, vacancies occurring in the

Government Printing Office

Where women are employed, will be filled only by the widows or orphans of soldiers who have died for their country, or by the wives of soldiers now in service who are in needy circumstances. None others need apply.

Information has been received at the Freedmen's Bureau, from the lower counties of Maryland, that some of the former owners of slaves have, since the adoption of the emancipation law,

Bound Out a Number of Children

Belonging to the freedmen, which children, if allowed to do so, could add materially to the support of there parents. An officer of the Government, writing from Prince Frederick, Maryland, after referring to the fact of the binding of freedmen's children by the former slave owners, says: "Efforts have been made by the freedmen to get the civil authorities to release the children, but in all cases none have been lucky enough to have justice done them, for it is not considered proper to do justice here in this county, where the rebels are rampant. No justice can be meted out to a darkey, even because his hue is black. That commodity is reserved for selfish purposes." The writer suggests the establishment of

A Military Court

In order that justice may be done, and the suggestion will be laid before the proper authorities.

But Eight State Prisoners

Are now confined in the old Capitol.

The statement recently published that

President Johnson and Chief Justice Chase

Have been having repeated and prolonged conversations concerning

The Trial of Jeff. Davis

are entirely without foundation.

The Wirz Trial

got well under way to-day, and made good progress. Wirz was provided with a couple of counsel, and is perhaps better off than before his desertion by the others. The testimony of two witnesses examined to-day, the rebel Colonel commanding the post at Andersonville, and one of the rebel surgeons in charge of the hospitals there, were important, and opened a chapter of horrors of which, however, it is known to be only the beginning. Wirz looks very nervous and feeble, and he is evidently suffering under mental depression.

Secretary Stanton,

Who has been harder worked than any man in Washington, has at last taken a season of rest, which his exhausted system so much demanded. He went off this morning for a week or two, at leisure, for rest and recreation.

Rev. Dr. Boynton, of Cincinnati, has been appointed to a pleasant position at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, which will only engross a portion of his time.

LETTER FROM GEN. JOE JOHNSTON.

His Views on the Duties of the Hour.

BALTIMORE, August 24.—The Fredericksburg (Va.) *Ledger* of Tuesday, publishes the following letter from Gen. Joseph E. Johnston:

BUFFALO SPRINGS, Mecklenburg Co., Va., August 17th, 1865.

"You ask my views of the future course and future interests of us all. The case is so plain that very little need be said on the subject. We of the south referred the question at issue between us and the United States, to the arbitrament of the sword. The decision has been made, and it is against us. We must acquiesce in that decision, accept it as final, and recognize the fact that Virginia is again one of the United States. Our duties and interests will then be plain. We should consult the one and perform the other by doing all we can to promote the welfare of our neighbors and ourselves, and consequently the country. We should at once commence the duties of peaceful citizens by entering upon some useful pursuit, qualifying ourselves for the privilege, and giving our votes should be cast for conservative men—men who understand and will maintain the interests of Virginia, as one of the United States. This is the course which I have recommended to all those with whom I have conversed on the subject, and that which I have adopted myself, as far as practicable.

Very truly yours,
(Signed,) J. E. JOHNSTON."

ANOTHER RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A LIST OF THE CASUALTIES.

ERIE, August 24.—The accident on the Oil Creek Railroad near Titusville, was caused by the engine of a freight train remaining on the main track to get on the switch, at about the time that the mail train was due. The mail train coming around the curve, could not see the freight engine, and the two came together with such force as to throw the passengers from their seats and reduce the cars to a total wreck. The following is a list of the killed and wounded:

Killed—Gideon Lightfall, Belfast; Wm. Baldwin, Jr., East Cleveland; Edgar J. Clough, Fredonia; another, name unknown. Wounded—Randolph Phillips, Hamburg, Erie county, N. Y., leg broken; F. Joselyn, Corry, Pa., leg broken; George Coley, Corry, Pa., bruised; Marvin Spurr, Corry, Pa., bruised; another man was badly bruised and injured internally, but refuses to give his name.

The Cholera.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Information has been received at the State Department from the United States Consul at Barcelona that up to the 1st of August, the date of the writing of the consular letter, the health of Barcelona was good, and that of the Consular District was excellent, there being no signs of the cholera, which was prevailing to some extent at Ancona, Alexandria, and elsewhere.

The Consul at Port Mahon, writing under date of August 5th, reports that the authorities there now enforce the most rigid quarantine regulations, and that information had been received that the cholera is certainly advancing Eastward. The accounts received at Port Mahon of the prevalence of the disease at Ancona, were such as to create serious apprehensions.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The Treasury Department had, to-day, forwarded to the subscribers to the Seven-Thirty Loan the last of the notes. The delay was occasioned by the fact that orders for the notes came in faster than they could be printed. If any subscribers to the loan should fail to receive the remainder of their subscriptions, they should at once notify the sub-agent.

Bills of Indictment Against Rebels.

NEW YORK, August 24.—A Harrisburg dispatch states that true bills having been found by the Grand Jury of Franklin county against McCausland and others, for the burning of Chambersburg, and the pillaging of the borders by the rebels during the war, requisitions have been made upon the Governors of Old Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland, for the rendition of these persons to the custody of the Pennsylvania authorities for trial at Chambersburg. These men, if tried by a jury of loyal Pennsylvanians, will have a hard road to travel. Gov. Curtin has sent officers to take these men in custody.

Nominated for Mayor.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.—Morton McMichael, proprietor of the *North American and United States Gazette*, was nominated for Mayor by the Union City Convention to-day, on the first ballot, with little opposition.

Highly Interesting.

Counterfeiting Fractional Currency

National Banks Authorized.

Outrages and Robberies in Augusta.

Supplies of Food from the North.

Proclamation from Gov. Johnson.

Counterfeit Greenbacks in Circulation.

TRIAL TRIP OF AN OCEAN STEAMER.

THE WINOOSKI AND ALGONQUIN,

THE CROPS IN TENNESSEE.

Affairs in Arkansas.

Abuses of Freedmen in that State.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The *Commercial's* special from Washington states that a feeble attempt is making here to revive the Monroe doctrine excitement over the quarrel between Spain and St. Domingo, but I can assure you that there is not the slightest ground for supposing that the Government will depart in the least from the policy of non-interference it has adopted in regard to this and all similar cases.

The *Post's* special says that it has been announced at the Treasury Department that the fractional currency of all denominations has been counterfeited except the notes last printed. It has also been ascertained that the legal tender notes of about every denomination which were printed in the city of New York have also been counterfeited. It is denied at the Department that there are any counterfeits of the currency of the National Banks.

The following national banks were authorized on the 23d of August: The First National Bank of Independence, Jackson county, Leo Preston Roberts, President, David Waldo, Cashier; capital, $50,000; The Hungerford National Bank of Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., S. D. Hungerford, President; A. W. Bond, Cashier; capital, $125,000. This bank takes the place of the Hungerford Bank at Adams. N. W. Hungerford is also President of the First National Bank at that place; The Peoples' National Bank of Jackson, Michigan, Henry Mayo, President; J. M. Root, Cashier; capital, $100,000; The National Bank of Lansingburg, N. Y., R. Mathewson, President, A. W. Mosher, Cashier; capital, $200,000.

The gunboat Donegal arrived to-day. She reports that while towing the Commodore Mcdonough, the latter broke adrift in a heavy blow during a gale, and after taking off the officers and crew she was abandoned full of water and fast sinking.

The Augusta *Transcript* of the 10th is received. Outrages and robberies have prevailed extensively in the vicinity of Augusta, mostly perpetrated by deserted Union soldiers. Strict arrest measures by the military police were causing their subsidence.

The Macon correspondent of the *Transcript* states that cotton is being rapidly bought and shipped. An immense amount of goods, including produce, flour, &c., was arriving from Cincinnati and Louisville, which were much needed.

The Savannah *Herald* states that Gen. Wild had ordered Mrs. Robert Toombs to evacuate the premises occupied by her in Washington, and intending its occupation for the Freedmen's Bureau, but Gen. Steedman countermanded the order and the wife of the rebel remains in its possession.

Gov. Johnson, of Georgia, has issued a proclamation declaring that all civil officers who have taken the oath and been pardoned by the President, except those who have received special amnesty, shall proceed to the discharge of their duties according to the laws existing prior to the 1st of January, 1861, so far as the latter are not inconsistent with the present condition of the State.

The new counterfeit of one dollar greenbacks was put in circulation yesterday to a considerable extent. It is well executed.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: A gentleman in a position likely to know, states that the striking out of the names of Gen. Lee and James A. Seddon from the specifications of treason, by Judge Underwood, was done at the earnest solicitation of Gen. Grant, President Johnson concurring.

The steamer Arago, belonging to the Atlantic Mail Company, made a trial trip to-day. She will sail on the first of September for Aspinwall.

The trial of speed between the steamers Algonquin and Winooski, will take place next week. The Navy Department has ordered both steamers to be made fast to the dock during the race.

The *Herald* correspondent accompanying Gen. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Freedmen for the State of Tennessee, on a tour of inspection of his Department, says: The cotton and corn crops along the line of travel, present a very unpromising appearance. Of the former, but little was planted, and of that little gathered.

The Richmond *Republic* says that after the surrender of Gen. Lee, his wife, with her children, left Richmond in time to reach White House, determined, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, to attempt to raise a crop of corn. They were joined formerly by Gen. Custis Lee, who attended him. A German, and two Freedmen were subsequently added to their forces. They began ploughing on the 26th of April, and have made a splendid crop of corn, estimated at 1,500 bushels.

The *Times'* Washington special says that the Commissioner of Agriculture, in his annual address reports for the month of July no increase in the number of rations issued to the destitute since his last report. He says that no more is required in the Southern States than was issued, and since he has sent two companies of infantry to St. Francis river, and two companies to Jasonia, there has been no difficulty in having the issue of the commodity opposed to the freedmen.

The *Tribune's* special says: Presidents or Superintendents of railroads in the United States are now invited to place their worn out rolling stock by purchasing that used by the United States military railroads during the war. They have a large number of cars, and are in the general market, and are, therefore, trying to buy on time. Many of the engines and car wheels used by the Government on the Virginia roads have been sold by Virginia Company on six months' credit. The remainder will be sold at auction for cash. Thirty locomotives and two hundred platform cars will be sold at Manchester on the 3d of October; and fifty engines, seven hundred and fifty cars and two thousand tons of railroad iron will also be sold at Alexandria.

Captain Thornton A. Jenkins has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department.

LATE MEXICAN NEWS.

Arrival of Troops at Brownsville—But Two Courses Left for France—Cortinas Still Active—Recall of the Papal Nuncio—The Clergy Opposed to Maximilian—A Minister Sent to Washington—No Idle Confederates.

NEW ORLEANS, August 23.—Cotton—sales of 1,500 bales at 45@46c. Other markets are unchanged.

The Matamoras *Ruches* of the 15th inst., says that numerous troops and trains of artillery continue to get on the side of Brownsville. The troops are almost exclusively negroes.

The *Times'* City of Mexico correspondent of the 21st ult. says the French organ says that but two courses are left open, that France should assume the protectorate of Mexico, as it admits its entire failure, and declare it one of its provinces, or their country must be absorbed by the United States. Mexican independence, it says, is impossible.

The news is, as usual, the fighting of Cortinas resulting in frequent Imperial disasters.

The recall of the Papal Nuncio by the Pope, caused a great sensation among the clergymen who are also openly opposed to the Emperor.

General Almonger has been sent as Minister to Washington and hopes to secure recognition.

A long flattering article appeared in the Imperial papers, on demonstrations they say General Sheridan is making on their frontier.

There are no bands of Idle Confederates in the City of Mexico, having all lost confidence in Maximilian.

STATE ITEMS.

The new English Lutheran church in Somerset will be dedicated to the service of God on Sunday next.

The Huntingdon County Agricultural Society will hold a Fair on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of October, at Huntingdon.

The amount of revenue received at the office in West Chester, during the past week, was $13,234 32.

The total receipts from internal revenue in the Sixth district of Pennsylvania during the month of July, amounted to $119,268 24.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute, Easton, hold their Fair the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d of September.

The young men of Butler, Butler county, are about to organize a military company. A citizens' meeting is called in the same town to take steps for the erection of a soldiers' monument.

A large new barn, belonging to Jonathan Frantz, of Addison, Somerset county, was destroyed by fire on the 16th. Frantzis now in the army, at Fortress Monroe. His loss is about $1,500.

Last week the Pennsylvania Railroad Company began running a regular passenger train from Indiana to Blairsville Intersection, leaving the freight business for separate transportation.

John L. Starr, a native of Reading, but who removed to the South, was married there, and finally driven North by the secessionists, committed suicide in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on Thursday by shooting himself. He was lately an engineer in the United States Navy.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

THE OIL WEALTH OF CLARION.

Late Strikes in the Ohio Regions.

GOOD STRIKES IN VENANGO CO.

Clarion Oil Matters.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CLARION, August 20, 1865.

I am collecting facts for a general statement of the depth and condition of the different wells, which I will send you as soon as I can. At present, I will make only a few general remarks. We have in this county only twenty wells in progress, and of these twenty only one has failed to secure the most superior kind of oil indications. The men engaged in boring, and who have had large experience on Oil Creek and elsewhere, say that they have never seen such good shows. Of the twenty wells, four have produced oil, namely: the Pocahontas, Whitehill, Clarion and Blyson. At present the Pocahontas is being bored deeper, having struck surface oil. The Whitehill is pumping from eight to ten barrels; the Clarion from fifteen to twenty, and the Blyson is being tested after having been sunk deeper. This is certainly a large average, when you remember that not over *one in twenty* yields, and at present the ratio of dry holes to the producing ones in Venango county is about ninety to one. And another important fact to be remembered is, that there were a large number of holes bored on Oil Creek before they obtained a large well. A ten barrel well in this county will pay, while, in Venango, at present, it is a sinking operation. Fuel is so much cheaper, and the saving in transportation will make a handsome profit. Parties are offering to contract to carry the oil from the different wells to your city for from eighty to ninety cents per barrel.

Taking everything into consideration, I think we have every reason to feel encouraged in going on with the developments. Were we to exaggerate as much in our statements as some Pittsburgh correspondents do, we might raise some excitement in the outside world, in regard to this region, but we trust, with reasonable good luck, to be able to carry a real five hundred barrel well ere a great while.

Respectfully, H.

From the Ohio Oil Region.

A fourth well has been struck on the Clements farm, Morgan county, and at last accounts was pumping fifty barrels per day. On the James Scott farm, below the Clements farm, a splendid strike was made last week. In fifty hours one hundred and fifty barrels of oil were pumped from it, and at last accounts it was yielding sixty barrels per day. It is one hundred and twenty-five feet deep. These new and successful strikes have given the oil business a fresh impetus. It is said that considerable was reached in small quantities on Meigs creek. On the Andrew William's farm, on Buck run, the Gen. Grant Oil Company's well is down five hundred and sixty-two feet, still showing oil, gas and water, and at present in a very coarse sand rock. Alexander Graham is Superintendent. This well was begun on the 16th of June and is being energetically pushed forward.

The oil well of the New Haven and Marietta Mining Company, struck two weeks ago, has been pumped, and is doing a fine business. Last Saturday it pumped in six hours twelve barrels of oil; and is now doing so well that all parties interested are much elated. It is on the farm of Robert Rowland, Lee township, in Noble county, about half a mile from the Ohioriver. The depth is 500 feet.

The wells on Duck creek and Bear run are reported to be progressing finely.

Miscellaneous Items.

A fine flowing well, of about seventy-five barrels, was struck on the lease of Geo. H. Clark, Bennehoff run, Venango county, on Saturday last. This is Mr. Clark's second successful well.

A private letter from Pithole announces that John Duggan, one of the victims of the late fire at well No. 10, died on Thursday last. His is the second death resulting from the fire.

A dispatch from the Shaffer farm, of the 17th, states that a well, owned by the Reynolds Oil Company, of Troy, situated on Henrick's run, near Bull run, commenced pumping with a good show of oil, and with favorable indications of its terminating in a flowing well.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

General Meade is on a tour of inspection through his Department.

It is said to be likely that President Johnson will visit Richmond soon.

The foreign legion have left Matamoras for Tampico on an expedition against Caldad Vacorm.

Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, has requested the President to suspend action on all recommendations for pardon heretofore made by him.

Admiral Goldsborough not being invited to the review at first will not permit any of his squadron to be in that vicinity.

General Terry has revoked the pardon of the President of the York River railroad, it having been obtained through a broker in Washington.

The people of Richmond are anxious to have President Johnson visit that city. A meeting has been held to invite him.

A *World* correspondent says that it is believed that our Government will oppose by diplomacy the aggression of Spain upon St. Domingo, and perhaps stronger measures will be taken.

There was a collission yesterday morning between a freight and passenger train on the Oil Creek railroad, by which four persons were killed and ten or twelve wounded.

Joseph Steerer has been committed on the charge of murdering James Brues, of the Sprigg House, in Wheeling, on Wednesday morning last.

We continue to hear of the potato rot throughout the West. The long continued wet weather has proved fatal to this excellent this season. The yield of sound potatoes will be very small.

The steamer Norwich, of New York, ran into the schooner Roslin, yesterday, carrying away the schooner's head gear, and then ran into a sloop off the battery.

A *Tribune* correspondent says that it is hinted in well informed circles that the Government intends arresting and trying the leaders of the rebellion, and pardoning all others by proclamation.

Sixty-odd Swedes, direct from their native land, *via* New York, arrived in Richmond a few days since, *en route* for the valley of the upper James river, where there is already a thriving colony of their countrymen.

The Mississippi Convention selected the first Monday of October for the election of Congressmen, Legislature, and State officers. An effort is being made to memorialize the President in behalf of Jeff Davis.

The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch declares there is good authority for stating that all the colored troops now in the service are soon to be mustered out. The idea that they would be retained as a part of the regular army is erroneous. They form no part of the national force, which will be discontinued within a few months.

The Treasury Department announces that all fractional currency except the last printed, have been counterfeited, as have nearly all the denominations of legal tender notes printed in New York. Five hundred of the National Bank notes have been counterfeited.

FROM OIL CITY.

New Savings Bank with Pittsburgh Officers—New Buildings—The Late Strikes—Activity at Pithole—Excitement on West Hickory.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, August 24.

For the past few days we have had some rain in this vicinity, though not sufficient to make any material change in the river. Among the many new things which have "loomed" up within the past few days in this city, is the "Oil City Savings Bank," of which Mr. S. D. Herron, late of Pittsburgh, is Cashier. The other officers have not come under our notice, though I understand that a number of Pittsburghers are connected with it.

Several new buildings have gone up of late, among them the Messrs. Winsor Brothers new house, below the "Lines," which is quite a fine affair. They have fitted the whole with some taste. The new Theatre building is about completed. The old Theatre is now used as a "Varieties," and is doing a fine business under the management of Billy Allen.

E. B. Crapo, late of the Crapo House, in this city, and formerly of Cambria County, after some three months illness, died Friday last. He was well known in this place.

A new well was struck on the Farron Farm, about one mile below the city, on the 18th. It is now producing about 75 barrels per day. The Porter well, nearly opposite the city is being tubed and it is expected will yield largely. Some big strikes have been made on Pithole Creek lately—among them, Well No. 18, on the Booker Farm, which was flowing 500 barrels on Sunday.

Quite a number of buildings have gone up in Pithole city recently. George W. Pittock is doing a rushing business at his news depot there, and the COMMERCIAL it seems, continues to be in demand—with him. The Hubb House, a new hotel in that city, is doing well, being open but a short time. Persons going to Pithole may find no better house than Hubb's. Christy's United States Drug store has become the principal resort for medicines, &c., and the proprietor satisfies the "sick" man, and everybody else with everything usually kept in a drug store.

On West Hickory, seven miles above Pithole, the excitement is increasing. On the Old Fleming Farm at the mouth of German Run, some big strikes are expected. W. G.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Nominations Made—Platform Adopted.

COLUMBUS, August 24.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. It was largely attended. Nearly all the counties of the State were represented. C. L. Vallandigham temporarily presided.

The Convention organized with Rufus P. Ranney, of Cuyahoga, as President, and a Vice President for each district.

The following are as follows: For Governor, Gen. Geo. W. Morgan; Lieutenant Governor, Judge William Long, of Seneca; Supreme Judge, Gen. Thomas Hamer, of Miami; Attorney, of Fairfield; short term, Judge Thos. M. Key, of Hamilton; Treasurer of State, George Spencer, of Clark; Attorney general, David T. Wilson, of Mahoning; Member of Board of Public Works, Hiram Bossert, of Auglaize; Clerk of Supreme Court, Joseph Wilson, of Clinton.

Speeches were made by Hon. Rufus P. Ranney, Geo. W. Morgan, Geo. H. Pendleton, Allen G. Thurman, and C. L. Vallandigham.

Nine resolutions were adopted. The following is a synopsis:

1st. Resolved, That the Federal Government exists only by virtue of the Federal Constitution.

Third—The reserved rights of the States essential to the existence of a republican government. We are opposed to consolidation of all the power in the hands of the Federal Government.

Fourth—The Democracy of Ohio will maintain and defend the true doctrine of State rights, as illustrated in the resolutions of '98, the decision of the Supreme Court of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798.

Fifth—The ordinances of secession being void, the sovereignty of the States remains under the Union, and entitled to the rights of State representation in Congress, and to vote at the future Presidential elections.

Sixth—To each State belongs the right to determine the qualification of its electors. The General Government cannot interfere without a violation of the Constitution and rights of States.

Seventh—Unequivocally opposed to negro suffrage.

Eighth—The experience of 4,000 years demonstrates that negroes are not equal to white men.

Ninth.—The Government was made by white men, and shall continue a Government of white men.

Tenth.—That it is the duty of the Legislature to discourage negro emigration within the state.

Eleventh.—The war being over, it is the duty of the State and Federal Governments to bring about a fraternal feeling between the different sections.

Twelfth.—The valor and fortitude of our troops were never surpassed, and their patriotism is ever in our remembrance.

Thirteenth.—Demand the national debt a curse, and demand strict economy, taxation fair and equitable, public expenditures reduced, and useless offices abolished.

Fourteenth.—Demand that the duty of Congress and the State Legislatures to use their power to subset Government bonds to taxation the same as other capital.

Fifteenth.—The Federal taxes be collected by county treasurers.

Sixteenth.—The four-dollar militia tax be repealed.

Seventeenth.—Freedom of speech, *habeas corpus*, and trial by jury are guaranteed by the Constitution, and we call upon the people to maintain them in every extremity; denounce the arrest of citizens by military authority.

Eighteenth.—Unlimited suspension of the *habeas corpus* since the war is over, denial of trial by jury, open interference with elections by military power are violations of the constitution.

Nineteenth.—We condemn all infraction of the Constitution by whomsoever committed, regret the terms agreed to, by Major-General Sherman, were not ratified at once by this Government. We will, nevertheless, stand by President Johnson in all constitutional efforts to restore to the States the exercise of their rights and powers within the Union.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Col. W. H. H. Davis Nominated for Auditor General.

HARRISBURG, August 24.—The Democratic State Convention met at two o'clock this afternoon, and was temporarily organized by electing Robt. S. Johnson of Cambria, President, and A. D. Baldwin of Philadelphia, Benjamin Whitman of Erie, and D. Lilly, Secretaries. A recess was taken to permit delegates to appoint the committee on organization. The Committee, after a short consultation returned, and reported Richard Vaux of Philadelphia, as permanent President of the Convention, with a Vice President for each Senatorial District, and twenty-nine Secretaries. Mr. Vaux, in taking his seat, made a spirited address.

A committee on resolutions, composed of one from each Senatorial District, was appointed, to whom all resolutions on National and State affairs were referred without debate.

Mr. W. H. Petriken offered a resolution, that the soldiers of 1861 and '62, having enlisted with little or no bounty, should receive one hundred and sixty acres of land, and urging upon the next Congress the justice of maintaining such an appropriation. This resolution was referred. The Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Auditor General, Col. W. H. H. Davis, of the 16th Pennsylvania regiment, received eighty-three votes on the third ballot, and was declared unanimously nominated.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

ANDERSONVILLE.

Return of the Burial Party.

What they Accomplished.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GOLGOTHA.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 24.

Captain James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, who left here on the 8th of July last, for Andersonville, Georgia, for the purpose of giving decent burial to

The Remains of Our Murdered Heroes,

Returned to this city this morning, having successfully accomplished the object of his visit. The Captain reports that he arrived at Andersonville on the 25th ultimo, after having experienced considerable difficulty in procuring transportation for himself and his party of mechanics and clerks. The work of painting and lettering the head boards for the graves was immediately commenced and finished, occupying nearly the whole time of the party's stay. There were

Thirteen Thousand Neat Head-Boards

Set up, all properly lettered, giving the names and, as far as known, the regiment and company of the deceased. The Captain found the graves nearly all marked with a neatly painted stake and numbered—the numbers, on the stakes corresponding with the record kept in the Hospital of the prison, giving the names of those buried. The cemetery is about fifty acres in extent, and nearly 300 yards from the stockade. The dead were all

Buried in Trenches.

In many cases over one hundred in a trench. Mounds were created over each body, thus forming graves. A neat white fence has been erected around the Cemetery, and the place made to look as inviting as possible. Pleasant walks are being laid out, which are to be shaded by such trees as are indigenous to that region.

Captain M. says the country for miles around Andersonville is almost devoid of verdure of all kinds, except rank weeds, stunted pines and live oaks. The climate he considers unhealthy, the heat being intense during the day, and the heavy dews falling at night, penetrating the tents of the party, and saturating their blankets. Just before the party left, a flag-staff was planted and the American colors thrown to the breeze.

A trustworthy Superintendent has been appointed to take care of the cemetery and to perfect the ideas of Capt. M. in the laying out of the notorious golgotha and the surrounding grounds. A sufficient guard has been placed over the grounds by Gen. Wilson, commanding the military force in that region, and every care is to be taken that the remains of our braves shall rest undisturbed.

There were within the enclosure of the stockade, the sheds, about one hundred and fifty yards in length, and eighteen feet in width. There were no sides to these so-called tenements, but they were mostly covered with boards supporting a roof. The stockade, with all the buildings, are to remain standing until they fall by decay, fit movements of the heinous crimes committed within their limits.

Miss Clara Barton,

The philanthropist, who accompanied the expedition for the purpose of collecting evidence of the whereabouts of our missing men, returned with Capt. M. and party.

One of the party, a clerk, died from typhoid fever, and was buried in the cemetery.

There are about one hundred buried by the rebels, of whom no record was kept, and consequently their remains could not be identified. The remains of only one body was found unburied, the rest having been interred in the trenches.

TRIAL OF WIRZ.

ANOTHER PLEA FOR DELAY.

IT IS OVERRULED.

REBEL WITNESSES EXAMINED.

Horrible Treatment of the Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The Wirz Commission assembled this morning.

Mr. Schode stated that as his associate for the defense had retired, he was left alone to manage the case. He therefore asked that there be a postponement for eight days, in order that he might become better acquainted with the subject, and prepare for the defense.

Col. Chapman stated the reason why there should be no further postponement, remarking that the gentleman was already fully informed of the theory of the prosecution. The Court overruled the request for postponement.

S. Baker, Esq., volunteered for the defense, and is therefore associated with Mr. Schode.

The prisoner put in several pleas why he should not be tried, denying the jurisdiction of the Court, and insisting that the charges ought to be quashed.

The Court overruled the plea of the counsel for the prisoner, and proceeded to the trial.

Among the witnesses examined was Colonel Gibbs, who commanded the post at Andersonville. He said that Wirz had executive control of the prison. The prisoners were crowded so close as to remind him of an ant-hill. He gave a circumstantial account of the discipline and the disgusting condition of the prison, and remarked that one of the rules was that whoever crossed the dead line should be shot.

Dr. Johnson, a rebel ex-rebel, who was a physician at the prison, another witness, gave a long and interesting account of that place and the shameful treatment to which the prisoners were subjected, stating as his opinion that with proper care the lives of seventy-five per cent. of those who died might have been saved. Both of these witnesses testified as to the keeping of dogs as prison instruments.

Mr. Schode then presented several pleas; first, that the prisoner is entitled to his discharge in consequence of the expiration of Captain Noyes, of the staff of Major General Wilson, in command at Macon, Ga., that if he, Wirz, would accompany him to headquarters for the purpose of giving certain information, he should not be arrested or held as a prisoner. The accused accepted the offer, and claims to have been since held in violation of the pledge of his personal liberty, and in violation of the rules of the jurisdiction of the Court to try him on those charges and specifications.

Third, the war is ended and civil law restored and there is no military law under

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI B. DUFF, Allegheny.

FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER:
HENRY LAMBERT, Pitt Township.

FOR TREASURER:
DAVID AIKEN, JR., Liberty Township.

FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
GEO. Y. McKEE, North Fayette Township.
HANS B. HERRON, McCandless Township.
ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFFER, Upper St Clair.
J. P. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. DANKS, Shaler Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JONATHAN NEELY, Lower St. Clair Tp.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
R. L. McCULLEY, Birmingham,

FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
MOSES CHESS, Chartiers Township.

Parties as They Were and Are.

We are approaching the season of State elections—the first after the close of our terrible insurrectionary war. It may be useful to notice the relative aspects of parties. It is well known how they stood before, and how during the war. Since 1860 very great changes have taken place. Then there were four parties, now there are two. A closer analysis and a fuller development of principles have occasioned this new classification, which has been spontaneous, and not the result of any formal measures of re-organization. The real antagonism in 1860 was between the party which supported Mr. LINCOLN and that which went for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. The other two might, in that contest, be denominated border parties, occupying ground, not strictly neutral, as to the antagonism of the others, but rather mediatory, wishing to stave off a collision and to continue things as they were, or sanguinely hoping to bring them by their conservative influence to a healthier condition.

But when, after the election contest was constitutionally decided, they found that the opposition to the successful party resisted that decision, and resorted to unlawful and forcible means, in their opposition, the two middle parties became wholly disintegrated and the ingredients of them coalesced with the others, according as their predilections impelled them in the one direction or the other. In this new sorting the Republican party was immeasurably the greatest gainer. It received accessions of the highest value, and in large numbers. Names there and thus became attached to it, which have been not only conspicuous but brilliant through all the period of the country's struggle for life. And those who took the opposite direction, either gave themselves up to a detestable neutrality in the conflict, or encouraged treason by their sympathy with it and by their objurgation of the party that resisted it. The former class retained and cherished the most essential principles of democracy, which found a natural coalescence and congeniality in the Republican party; the second class pocketed the name of Democracy, and attached it to the skeleton, from which all healthful and patriotic vitality had fled.

This new arrangement of political ingredients, we have said, was spontaneous, rather than formal. But it resulted from the legimate influence of principles, operating with new force under the pressure of critical circumstances. The basis of party arrangements was essentially changed by the attitude which one party had assumed—an attitude of open and armed hostility to the United States Government constitutionally administered. The choice, therefore, lay not between two lawful parties, either of which might, if regularly installed, administer the Government properly and prosperously; but it was between the constitutional government and a seditious, sectional conspiracy for its destruction. With such an alternative presented, true patriotism required no convention to prescribe its creed or to marshal it into its proper place. Its own affinities dictated the direction, and supplied the impulse of the choice. Hence, during the war, the Republican party, one might almost say, ceased to be a party; since it absorbed into itself, or was itself absorbed into, the great body of the people standing in defense of the flag and the constitution of the country. Hence, too, the very name of the party of 1860, thus spontaneously augmented by the crystalization of patriotism upon it, spontaneously resumed its original designation, being called the Union party, not so much because of the coalescence of parties in it, as because of their devotion to the cause of the Union—the United States undivided. The only party, strictly speaking, was that which was opposed to the Union. The portion of it which happened to be in the North, depleted of its patriotic elements by the higher affinities already noticed, and abandoned by the names that had once given it honor and influence, almost itself sunk out of sight, and was known to exist mainly by its occasional groans of sympathy for the rebels, and its angry scolding at the Government.

But the war being over, and the season of political contests again approaching, the relation of parties to each other becomes a subject of interesting consideration. It is not the same that it was before the rebellion, is sufficiently clear. The difference, however, consists more in the constituency than in the principles. The closer analysis and fuller development of principles, as between patriotism and partyism, have occasioned an extensive abrogation of party for the sake of the Union. But the relations of parties are nearly the same now that they were during the war. The constituency is the same, and the principles are the same. The mode of conducting the opposition to the Union has, indeed, changed, so far as the Southern section of it is concerned, and upon this hypothesis the ensuing election contests will be conducted. It will be the identity and permanence of the Union, and the freedom and prosperity of the whole country, on the one hand, and partyism, ambition and bondage on the other.

Meeting of the Union State Committee.

JOHN CESSNA has given notice that the members of the Union State Central Committee, appointed by the recent Convention at Harrisburg, will meet at No. 1105 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 31st day of August, 1865, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organization and the transaction of such other business as may claim their attention.

What will be Done with the South?

One of FORNEY'S papers, the Washington *Chronicle*, declares that "there is no alternative for holding the Southern States under military subjection for the present, and for some time to come." This may be regarded as a very significant assertion, as it is pretty generally conceded that the President's mild policy, by which he hoped to bring the Southern States back into the Union without delay, has not been met in such a spirit that promises immediate success. FORNEY tells some things by authority, and from all the circumstances, we are inclined to believe that this declaration is not made at random. As long as the Southern people fail to unite earnestly and heartily in the work of pacificating the country, no alternative can be suggested for the continuance of the military power over them until they have learned wisdom under the rigor of the rule they now elect to have.

GIVEN UP THE GHOST.—The "*Index*," the rebel organ in London, has given up the ghost. In its last dying speech it concedes that all has been lost, not excepting honor, of which it had none. It goes under, it says, because it was impossible to remove the impression that it was not still a Confederate organ—battling for another rebellion. Consolation is drawn from the fact that though the South is not a separate Nation, "she is a part of a powerful federation." It is a good deal to confess that "she has been conquered," which the "*Index*" does, although it takes comfort that "she is not enslaved." Any way to die easy.

THE "DEAD LINE" AT ANDERSONVILLE.—John England, Company H, 2d New York Cavalry, corrects the statement that the "dead line" at Andersonville was an imaginary one. He says it was an actual one, about four feet in height and existed till the prison was broken up. He confirms the statement that sentinels were promised a furlough for every Yankee they killed for crossing the line, and in this way scores were murdered, which was but a relief from the tortures they endured in that rebel hell.

THE last Democratic dodge in Iowa is the nomination of a soldiers' ticket on an anti-negro platform. If negroes were allowed to vote in that State it would add three hundred to the voting population.

Secretary Stanton and the Non-Exchange of Prisoners.

If the *Post* is consistent in any thing, it is in its vile abuse of the able head of the War Office. Upon every pertinent and impertinent occasion it prints and re-prints its limited stock of abusive language about Mr. STANTON, with the uneasiness of a man who knows that he is doing a mean thing. Its only object is to withdraw public attention from the guilty wretches of the late rebellion, whose deeds of horror will be linked with their names in eternal infamy. Whilst the whole country stood aghast at the fiendish murder of our late President, and waited with commendable patience for the execution of the law upon the assassins, the *Post*, and papers of that sort, thrust Mr. STANTON between the people and the guilty wretches in an attempt to enlist public sympathy in their favor. When WIRZ was arrested, and preparations were being made to try him for the cruelties practiced by him upon our soldiers who were prisoners of war under his control, Mr. STANTON was again held up by the *Post* as being more guilty than the rebel fiend for whom it sympathized. And when the name of Gen. LEE was used in connection with the inhuman monsters who controlled the Andersonville prison-pen, the *Post* rushed to his defense, and charged upon Mr. STANTON the responsibility of the sufferings of our soldiers at that place. In its issue of yesterday it published an article on the alleged complicity of Gen. LEE, in which this passage occurred:

> We presume one object was to withdraw attention from Stanton's refusal to exchange prisoners, which refusal cost the North the lives of over ten thousand soldiers. But this price Stanton willingly paid to prevent re-enforcements of released rebel prisoners reaching Lee.

The constant misrepresentation of Secretary STANTON'S course on the subject of the exchange of prisoners, lately induced Major General E. A. HITCHCOCK, at one time Commissioner of Exchange, to publish a card which is a full and complete refutation of the charges alleged against Mr. STANTON. He shows conclusively that the cartel agreed upon early in the war was first violated by the rebels, and against the earnest protest of the Government. We quote the following:

> The first indication on the part of the rebels of a disposition to disregard the cartel became manifest through a message of Jefferson Davis to the rebel Congress, in which he distinctly informed that body that Union officers who might be captured while serving with colored troops should be delivered over to the State authorities within the States where they might be captured, to be dealt with by those State authorities under the laws providing for the punishment of the crime of inciting insurrection among the slaves.
>
> When this action became known to President LINCOLN, he ordered the retention of captured rebel officers in order to be in a position to restrain the execution of this purpose. The matter culminated in the cessation of exchanges for which our Government was in no way responsible.
>
> It must be understood that the rebels might at any time have resumed the system of exchanges agreed upon in the cartel by receding from the assumed right of bringing before their State authorities Union officers captured while serving with colored troops, and agreeing to the exchange of the colored troops themselves; but, although they never exercised or put in force the threat against officers, they would never agree to acknowledge the right of colored troops to treatment due to prisoners of war; and, as the Government of the United States had exercised the right of employing colored troops as a part of the force against the rebels, their claim to such protection as the Government could give was one that did not admit of discussion.
>
> Then followed the systematic system of outrages upon our soldiers in order to force the Government to yield its principles, and surrender the whole question to the rebels. As soon as it became known that our soldiers were suffering from want of food and clothing, Secretary STANTON gave orders for the forwarding of supplies from the public stores for their relief. The manner in which such stores were received and appropriated by the rebels is too painfully known to the public to require a recital here. The earnest efforts of President LINCOLN, through the Secretary of War and the Commissioner, to procure a resumption of exchanges, and, that failing, ameliorate the sufferings of our soldiers in rebel prisons, belong to history. If it was the duty of the Government to yield to the rebels the principle in this matter to resume exchanges just as they pleased to make them, it may also be said to have been its duty to yield the principle involved in the war in order to put an end to the carnage of battle. As well may Mr. STANTON be charged with all the blood shed during the war as with the lives ruthlessly sacrificed to the vengeance of the rebellion in Southern prisons.

The Reason Why.

Every intelligent man who has observed the slow pace at which the South is returning to its duties under the Government, has felt that there was some secret but powerful cause operating to hold the Southern people back, but at the same time was at loss how to account for it. This matter is now cleared up, and the explanation is to be found in the following, which forms a part of the regular New Orleans letter in the Boston *Post*, one of the ancient organs of the Democratic party:

> "The political movements here and throughout the South evince one of the most important characters. They look to the reorganization of the old National democratic party in all its strength, and with all its old popular characteristics. From present appearances it promises to sweep everything before it. There is the remnant, or shadow rather, of what once promised to be a radical Republican negro-suffrage party, but as a living idea that organization exists no longer. Even its prominent leaders, after visiting Washington and holding converse with the President, have abandoned it and are gradually creeping into the new and more powerful organization. Neither in the plural, however, as yet, there appears to have been no premeditated concert of action, at all events, I have heard of no National or even State conference in the matter. It is a spontaneous movement of the people, all classes of whom, throughout the South, seem to think alike upon the political issues before the country. Old Whigs and Democrats of every shade of opinion and affiliation, Bell-Everett men, Douglas men, Breckinridge men, always Union men, former rebels and secessionists, but now professed Union men; never before was there so little difference of opinion or of party partisan action. Everybody falls into what is called a Conservative Democratic meeting as naturally as the South now, as he grows cotton, sugar, corn or rice."

Here unquestionably we have the solution of all the difficulty the Government is experiencing in the work of reconstruction. It was the Democratic party, with JAMES BUCHANAN, President, that got the country into the rebellion, and it is the same influence that is delaying the pacification of the Republic and the restoration of the harmonious action of the wheels of Government. "Everybody is drifting into the Democratic party," says the writer. If the Democratic party was the party of unity and loyalty, we would feel the effect of its influence in that behalf. But so far from this being the case, the President has every obstacle thrown in his way, and the bright prospect which awhile ago promised the speedy restoration of the Southern States to their former place within the Union, has been dimmed by rose-colored fogs of necessity for continued military supervision is the most conspicuous feature. If the South is in the hands of the Democratic party, it must expect to be held answerable for the action of the Southern States, and if we accept what is set forth by the *Post* correspondent as a fair representation of the facts, we are fully justified in ascribing the slow progress of those States to the influence which the party is exerting over their action. We now know the reason why.

Philadelphia and the Southern Trade.

It is but natural that Philadelphia should begin to look about her in view of the trade which has sprung up between New York and the South. To provide facilities for intercourse with the seaboard, is very properly set before that city as its first interest and duty. While New York already has several lines of steamers, with others in prospected, Philadelphia has none, and as to Havana the fact is the same. It is next to useless for the chief city of our State to expect to hold rank with New York, unless she puts forth her energies to some purpose. She may comfort herself with statistical comparisons in certain particulars. So long as she has not a single ocean steamship line, while New York has a dozen, or twice as many, it is the shallowest delusion imaginable that a respectable position can be maintained. Referring to the commerce of the city, the Philadelphia *Gazette* says:

> The shipment of petroleum has not yet developed in Philadelphia the great shipping houses which we find in the coal trade, and perhaps it will take time to do that. Still the business of shipping petroleum has begun to absorb the attention of an especial class of mercantile houses, and is gradually taking the same channels for domestic purposes as the coal trade. The European export appears to have struck the fancy of most of the shippers, although the shipment of petroleum coastwise would seem to be the most important. The markets for this great staple are gradually becoming established everywhere, and the demand is acquiring more of a regular character. When more capital and energy are carried into the shipment of this article we anticipate that it will rival anthracite coal in its importance as an export.

THE Chicago *Times* denounces the resolution in the Maine Democratic platform insisting on the assumption by the General Government of the indebtedness incurred by States, counties, and municipal organizations in support of the war. It is difficult to understand the perversity with which the harmonious Democracy pitch into each other. So far they are only a unit on *habeas corpus* and taxation, and were it not that they are anxious to give aid and comfort to the disaffected in the South, we might expect from them opinions as numerous and various as the Conventions they will hold throughout the country.

TO BE DONE.—Yesterday we remarked that the emancipation Constitutional Amendment would be ratified and adopted without the aid of Kentucky, because other new States would concur in it. A citizen of North Carolina, writing in the New York *Post*, confirms this view. He says the amendment "will be adopted in every State," many of the largest slaveholders being for it. They declare that they would not re-enslave the negroes if they could, but admit that slavery is dead forever.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Great Britain produces 80,000,000 tons of coal annually.

A new telegraph line is to be constructed between Madison, Wisconsin, and Beloit, making a continuous line between Madison and Chicago.

The Wisconsin State Firemen's tournament took place at Janesville on Wednesday and Thursday.

The Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement Company sold about 100,000 acres of its lands in Marquette county, at the sale on the 16th inst.

The bark Jaques de Molay sailed from Detroit for Liverpool on Tuesday, with a cargo of 476 tons of copper.

Accounts from all parts of Wisconsin give gratifying assurance that the crops of this year will be better than have been harvested for many years.

John Nixon, a boy of sixteen, living near Lunaberton, N. J., got into a difficulty with his brother, aged nineteen, which resulted in the killing of the latter.

The proposed monument to Michigan soldiers will be placed at the intersection of Fort street and Woodward, Michigan and Monroe avenues, in front of the city hall, Detroit.

The stone-layers of Springfield, Illinois, are on a strike, demanding $5 per day, which is already received by carpenters and brick-layers. It is thought their demand for an advance of wages will be acceded to.

A French Masonic lodge in New Jersey has issued an address to Masonry throughout the world, submitting a plan for the establishment of a fund for the support and education of children of color.

The Norwich *Bulletin* chronicles the departure from that city on Friday of a crate of Maltese kittens, to supply the demand in Baltimore, where cats are very scarce. Several crates full of feline screamders could be easily spared from this city.

The Second Annual Fair of the New England Agricultural Society will take place in Concord, New Hampshire, on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of September. The annual address will be delivered on Friday, September 8th, by His Excellency Gov. Smyth.

It has been supposed by many that the national debt would be immensely augmented by the war claims of the several States. This is a great mistake. The claims filed by all the loyal States, foot up but $27,710,864, the highest claim being that of Illinois, for $8,500,000.

Borers for oil have this satisfaction, they enter for a market which cannot be glutted. The world will consume at a fair price, all the petroleum which can be produced. Europe increased her consumption from 10,000,000 gallons in 1862, to over 20,000,000 in 1864, and will take 100,000,000 in 1866, if they can be furnished at a reasonable figure.

John T. Bishop, a citizen convicted as a guerrilla, and Aaron Collins, private in the 8th United States Colored Cavalry, convicted of murder, were executed at Lexington, Kentucky, on Friday last. Dow Nailen and Geo. Nalven, colored guerrillas, have been convicted of rape, before a Military Commission at Paducah, and sentenced to be hung on the 21st.

The Boston *Post* says: "The New England cotton mills are extending their operations as fast as the supply of hands permits. Some of the larger corporations have their agents in Lancashire, England, for procuring operatives, the supply in this country being inadequate. We hear of large new cotton factories being projected—one requiring an outlay of $1,250,000.

An intelligent writer, a Southerner, writes: The cotton crop of the present year will not exceed one-tenth of the crop of 1860, and Texas will raise one-half of that. Much more of former crops is in the country than was supposed, but in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas is not in merchantable condition for want of rope and bagging. In many instances it will be mixed with this year's crop.

A number of discontented Southern gentlemen, participants in the late rebellion, lately took passage on board the steamship Montano for Rio Janeiro, New York, on his way to King of Palm, but I doubted its efficacy in my case; still, as "drowning men catch at straws," I called upon him, and a few minutes after a single application my headache disappeared. Encouraged by such a marvelous cure, I used his King of Palm internally, and this 19th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1865, I, as one of the many, am well and sound in every respect as they were years ago, and I am able to do a full day's work, and sleep after it so well as the healthiest day I ever saw. I reside in Onondaga's Row, North st., Fifth Ward, Harrisburg. JACOB ZINGLER.

"CITY OF HARRISBURG, Pa., ss. Before me, Alderman Kline, an Alderman of said city, personally came Jacob Zeigler, who, being duly sworn, saith that the facts set forth above are just and true. Sworn and subscribed August 20, 1865. WM. KLINE, Alderman.

"Witness—U. J. JOSS."

King of Pain--Dyspepsia Cured.

One of the worst diseases to which the human family is liable is dyspepsia. It not only disqualifies man from the pursuit of business or pleasure, but it makes life itself a burden. Read the following wonderful cure:

HARRISBURG, August 15, 1864.

Dr. McBride's King of Pain has cured me of dyspepsia in its malignant form, had almost reduced me to a living skeleton, and I was one of the most miserable men that walked the streets of Harrisburg. I had used all the known remedies, as well as prescription from first physicians in the country, without receiving any benefit. Happening to pass the corner of Fifth and Market streets, I saw Dr. McBride, and, after listening to his remarks, I concluded to give his King of Pain a fair trial. I have done so for the last twelve days, and I am now able to work, without any of the appetite craving, every benefit until I bought a bottle of McBride's King of Pain, and by using it two days she is now able to walk without the silk shawl. Many of my friends are using it, and offers the same good. THOS. WRIGHT, Fifth Ward.

Sold at McCLELLAND'S drug Store, 85 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

au25

IT IS REMARKABLE

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"Witness—U. J. JOSS."

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HUBER—WARD—In Altoona, Tuesday, August 22, 1865, by Rev. W. R. Mills, Mr. HARRY H. HUBER, of this place, to Miss JULIA A. WARD, of the former place. No cards.

DR. McBRIDE'S KING OF PAIN.

Dr. McBride's King of Pain.
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Cures Neuralgia in Five Minutes.
Cures Headache in Three Minutes.
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READ THE FOLLOWING CITY TESTIMONY.

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A Complication of Diseases Cured.

The patient who gives the following testimonial was afflicted with a disease liver—the foundation-head of a multitude of afflictions—but did not know what was the matter with him. It is presumed that the physician has skill enough to detect the seat of the disease, but he readily failed:

"HARRISBURG, August 15, 1864. This is to certify that for a long time I have been sick, emaciated and enfeebled to such an extent that I could neither eat nor sleep, with violent pains constantly racking my entire system. I could get no relief from physicians and I was almost in despair, when I accidentally got hold of Dr. McBride's King of Pain, which cured me in two days. It has literally rescued me from the jaws of death. Instead of going down to the grave, as I thought I was doing, I have gone down to work, can eat a full and hearty meal, and sleep comfortably. I believe to day that Dr. McBride's medicine is the best, ever invented, and will do all he advertises for it. JOHN ROSE, State street, opposite Hickok's Machine Shop."

The Doctor has in his possession over one thousand certificates from soldiers in the different camps of the Northwest and West, whom he either permanently cured, or relieved of pain arising from chronic diseases or local affections contracted in the service of the country.

Rheumatism Cured.

AUGUST 21, 1865.—My daughter could not walk or do anything at all, with the pains in her hips and knees. I tried the doctors and all the patent medicines I heard of, without receiving any benefit until I bought a bottle of Dr. McBride's King of Pain, and by using it two days she is now able to walk without the slightest pain. May God bless him—may he do others the same good. THOMAS WRIGHT, Eight street, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh.

AUGUST 21, 1865.—This is to certify that my wife has not been able to work or get about for one year, with the rheumatism and liver complaint, and shortness of breath. I tried everything I could hear of, and a great many doctors, without receiving any benefit, until I heard of Dr. McBride's King of Pain, and by following the directions three days, my wife is like a new person. She can now attend to her work, and is improving rapidly every hour. ADAM SHIPLEY, No. 12 Liberty street.

Dr. McBride can be found at his rooms, St. Clair Hotel, Pittsburgh.

Fever and Ague Cured.

AUGUST 21, 1865.—I had been suffering with the chills and fever very badly, and Dr. McBride's King of Pain has cured me up, and given me energy and strength. MYRTHE MCCLURE, Purdy's Court, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. J. J. McBride can be consulted at his rooms, St. Clair Hotel, fronting on Penn street, Pittsburgh.

To the Public.

AUGUST 21, 1865.—I have been troubled with the liver complaint and chronic diarrhœa. I have tried everything I could think of without receiving any benefit, until I heard of Mr. McBride. I am happy to say that I am improving rapidly under his treatment. May other persons, who are suffering, go at once and give him a trial. ALONZO BILLINGS.

King of Pain

Cures Neuralgia in five minutes. Can be had of N. McCLARAN & Co. Also, at Chas. H. Super's, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets.

King of Pain

Cures liver complaint, or palpitation of the heart; also purifies the blood and regulates the kidneys. Keep it in your families. Sickness comes when least expected.

Do Not Fail to Call

Upon Dr. McBride before he leaves, as he is certain to do you good.

Wholesale Agents

For the King of Pain, Kunkle & Bro., Harrisburg, Pa.

Twenty-six Thousand Certificates

Of cures in one year for the King of Pain.

King of Pain Cures Neuralgia

In five minutes.

Dr. McBride

Will tell any person their disease without asking any questions.

Dr. McBride's Rooms

Are at the St. Clair Hotel. Entrance on Penn street.

DESTITUTION IN CHARLESTON.—Sister M. Helon, of the Convent of our Lady of Mary, Charleston, draws the following picture of actual destitution in Charleston, S. C.: Many hundreds of the citizens who have been accustomed to all the luxuries of life have been compelled to sue for and live on Government rations. Even these have been stopped. Could you but see these delicate ladies in houses void of furniture, reduced to the wash-tub and cook-pot, your heart would bleed; still more when you reflect they have no means of procuring the bare necessaries of life. A few who were in business before and during the war are making attempts to regain a footing, but the planting population around Charleston are destitute of everything.

God alone knows the full tide of misery which has set in on these people. We see a part of it, but not all. Still, were we made the medium of assistance to them, we could reach the bulk. We invite the co-operation of your citizens in this work for the relief of these people, who will inevitably die of starvation if not assisted. This is a cause of humanity, therefore persons of all opinions may unite in it.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.—The "Conservatives" of Louisiana, who seem to be regaining all their former influence in that State, have just issued a circular address, laying down a platform and proposing the organization of "Conservative" clubs. The platform proposes the support of the Union, the Administration of President Johnson and the reorganization policy of Governor Wells; the maintenance of the right of suffrage as now established by the Constitution of Louisiana in opposition to the dictation of Congress, or its extension to the colored population; the sustaining of all the rights of the State as they existed before the war, except slavery; opposition to religious questions in politics, and secret political organizations; and full and complete amnesty relative to the late secession.

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King of Pain--Dyspepsia Cured.

One of the worst diseases to which the human family is liable is dyspepsia. It not only disqualifies man from the pursuit of business or pleasure, but it makes life itself a burden. Read the following wonderful cure:

HARRISBURG, August 15, 1864.

Dr. McBride's King of Pain has cured me of dyspepsia in its malignant form, had almost reduced me to a living skeleton, and I was one of the most miserable men that walked the streets of Harrisburg. I had used all the known remedies, as well as prescription from first physicians in the country, without receiving any benefit. Happening to pass the corner of Fifth and Market streets, I saw Dr. McBride, and, after listening to his remarks, I concluded to give his King of Pain a fair trial. I have done so for the last twelve days, and I am now able to work, without any of the appetite craving, every benefit until I bought a bottle of Dr. McBride's King of Pain, and by using it two days she is now able to walk without the silk shawl. Many of my friends are using it, and offers the same good. THOS. WRIGHT, Fifth Ward.

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PERSONAL.

General Yerron, who was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the Indians, on account of other business will not be present at the council.

The Nashville *Dispatch* is informed that the rebel General Roddy was arrested in Louisville a few days ago and taken to that city. He will be taken to Knoxville, its informant states, in company with Dick McLain, to stand his trial for murder.

It is reported that a large proportion of the sufferers by the defalcation of young Ketchum are men who had profited by his recent speculations, and that in reality they will only lose by his forgeries the amount of their profits thereby made by his sales and purchases of stocks.

Tom Moore, the poet, used to tell a good story of the gentleman who, when he was short of money and his relatives were stingy and refractory, used to threaten his family with the publication of his poems. The invariable and immediate result was as much cash as he wanted.

The local papers of Bristol and Clifton, England, announce the arrival there of "Prince Jerome Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde." We that lately was in France all the time, there is a good deal of impertinent curiosity, in which the Princess herself possibly shares, to know who Plon-Plon's mysterious companion could be.

A Saratoga correspondent says that a colored boy who rode the winning horse at the race on Wednesday, is a character in his way. He has one broken leg, and the other is crooked; has lost one eye, and when in uniform looks like the veritable Jim Crow; but he is one of the best riders, and for this reason, on several occasions during the late war, he attempted to run to kill or disable him. Once a shot from a man who didn't wish him to appear on the track, took his right eye out, and, believe, one of his legs was damaged in a similar manner.

In regard to General Butler's resignation from the army, the *Tribune* makes the following apparently authoritative statement: "The truth is, that the General not only offered his resignation, but called on the President and begged him to accept it, as he desired to close up his affairs with the Government, go to New York and resume the practice of the law. The President declined, saying that his present reconstruction policy was an experiment; he did not know it would succeed; and if it failed he would want the General to go into the South and take hold. For this reason the resignation was not accepted.

An Extensive Forgery.

George Gladwin was arrested and brought to New York, on Tuesday, for forging the name of Mr. Trowbridge on a draft for $9,966 76, drawn in Trowbridge's favor on the Man

General Grant.

During the dark days of the rebellion, when the pulse of the nation kept consonance with the throb of a single life, when the turn for weal or woe depended on the ability of a man of undoubted worth and integrity, but who had not yet had full opportunity for the display of his astonishing practical powers, we found comfort in the following passage, in the field of antiquated reading, which, changing the name alone, seems to have been intended for the present time.

* * * * * A man
More daring and valiant our land contains not:
For what he wants in years and discipline
His industry and spirit countervails.
He is mild and courteous to the people, too,
Which is the claim that ties the soldiers' hearts
And general's together; last, and chief,
He is fortunate, crying as Cæsar did,
Who being tossed in a small boat at sea
In a tempestuous storm, bestirs up the mariners
With "On, brave hearts! think not of fear, you bear
Me and my fortune!" and this spirit
Which shows that resolution is the crown
Of all a soldier's honors, and brings in
A happy conquest: these GRANT possesses;
No doubt need to be made, then, of his worth,
But that he still enjoy it.

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1865.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Motto suggested by regattas—"Quick sails and small prophets."

What kind of paper resembles a sneeze? Tissue paper.

Never confide secrets to your relatives—blood will tell.

When you offer oats to a horse he may say neigh, but he don't mean it.

When is an undertaker like one of his own jobs? When he's a coughin'.

Why is it vulgar to send a telegram? Because it is making use of flash language.

When a man with a scolding wife was asked what he did for a living, he said that he kept a hot-house.

What did Lot do when his wife was turned into a pillar of salt? Took a fresh one, of course.

Love in men is like the distemper in dogs. Neither men nor puppies are worth anything until they have had it.

Prentice says: "Our neighbor of the *Democrat* couldn't wash himself without losing a good deal of ground."

A gentleman who was fond of wine said it had two bad qualities: "If I put water to it," says he, "it spoils it, and if I don't, it spoils me."

A skeptic thinks it very extraordinary that an ass once talked like a man. Isn't it more extraordinary that thousands of men are continually talking like asses?

A country exchange says: "In the piece on our fourth page, entitled 'We Must Not Lag Behind,' instead of the line 'That moulds its' dirty shirt,' please read, 'That would its duty shrink.'"

—A countryman going into the probate office, where the wills were kept in huge volumes on the shelves, asked if they were all Bibles? "No, sir," replied one of the clerks, "they are *testaments*."

A schoolboy having good-naturedly helped another in a difficult cyphering lesson, was angrily questioned by the dominie, "Why did you work the lesson?" "To lessen the work," replied the youngster.

A certain preacher at Appleton, Wisconsin, in a sermon, made the following comparison in dissecting a miser: "The soul of a miser is so shrivelled that it would have more room to play in a grain of mustard seed than a bullfrog in Lake Michigan."

An old fellow in Wayne county, who has advertised his wife six or seven times, had the assurance, recently, to ask the genial editor of the Lyons *Republican* to print the customary advertisement for half price, in consideration of his being the regular customer!

A little nine-year old was going to a little party the other evening, and his mother was taking a last look to see that all was right, when she said, "Don't be rude, Charlie, don't be boisterous." He stood in the doorway, and saying, "No, I'll be *gala*-strous," shut the door and ran off to his party.

An honest German in Philadelphia, listening to an account of a married woman's elopement with another man, the other day, got greatly excited over it, and sputtered forth with the greatest vehemence: "If my vife runs away mit anoder man's vife, I will shake him out of her petticoats, if she be mine own vife, mitout cry."

"And ye have taken the teetotal pledge, have ye?" said somebody to an Irishman. "Indade I have, and I'm not ashamed of it either." "And did not Paul tell Timothy to take a little wine for his stomach's sake?" "So he did; but my name's not Timothy, and there's nothin' the matter with my stomach."

A leading Western merchant, addicted to old Bourbon, was wont to shut himself up in a room over his store "to sleep it off." On one of these occasions he gave his partner special orders not to allow any one to go into his room. "But," said he, hesitating, "if my wife comes down you may let her in—*she's a particular friend of mine!*"

While Father Taylor was giving one of his temperance lectures, a well known drunkard, feeling touched, commenced blessing. Instantly Father Taylor turned the attention of the large audience to the insolent rowdy, and then forcibly said as he pointed to his victim, "There's a red nose got into cold water, don't you hear it hiss?"

The Boston *Commercial Advertiser* says: "An enthusiastic laborer of one of our adjoining towns approached one of the distinguished guests of Boston and said, 'Is this Mr. Farragut?' 'Yes.' 'And will yer honor allow me to shake hands with ye?' 'O, certainly—with great pleasure.' The gratified individual, after a hearty shake, drew himself up with a satisfied air and said, 'I've shaken hands with a big man.'"

During the siege of Vicksburg a knot of officers gather around Gen. Grant, and, for want of better employment, amused themselves in guessing the ages of prominent officers. Among the rest they discussed Gen. McClernand, who was absent at the time, but whose consequential airs were notorious, and whose differences with Gen. Grant were equally well known. One guessed that he was about fifty years of age. "Oh, no," said Gen. Grant; "such a man was never got up in *fifty years*." The hit was too palpable not to arouse the boisterous merriment of all around.

Gov. Brough's Disease.—A short time since Surgeon General R. N. Barr, furnished Secretary Stanton with a diagnosis of the case of Gov. Brough, of Ohio, who has been seriously ill for more than a month. We quote as follows: "To be brief, in the first place, he had been broken down by over labor and anxiety since the death of President Lincoln. About five or six weeks since he slightly injured his foot by stepping on a small pebble one evening—an injury which he supposed to be simply a bruise or sprain of the foot, and to rest that foot walked about for a week after bending heavily on a cane, which produced the same condition in his left hand. Violent inflamation of the periosteum and cellular tissue structure of both hand and foot followed, with phagedenic sloughings and gangrene of soft structure, which was followed by irritative fever and deterum death of some of the bones of the foot, and also frequent exacerbations from sloughing of small arteries and enormous abscesses in different parts of the limbs and body. He was at his home in Cleveland at the time of the most violent onset of the attack. Not apprehending so serious a matter, I had, three days before he telegraphed me to see him, advised him to go home and rest, and nurse his sores. Immediately on seeing him the first time, on consultation with his family physician, I advised free, deep, numerous incisions in his hand and foot.

These gave him great relief, but owing to the condition of the system and the virulency of the attack, much sloughing and frequent hemorrhages followed; and as I suppose by absorption, morbid material through the lymphatics, or from great prostration and poverty of blood, followed these terrible abscesses.

What is Condonation of Adultery.—There is a case before the Supreme Court of New York, in which a wife applies for divorce on the ground of adultery. On Monday the plaintiff made a motion for alimony and counsel fees pending the suit. The husband presented several co-habited with him (the husband); hence the counsel contended, on the part of the defendant, that the suit was at an end; that not only by the rules of the Supreme Court, but also by the statute law of the State, no further action could be taken on the plaintiff's part.

The Court—Justice Sutherland—said that, from the proofs now before him, he felt constrained to say that if he allowed the motion he would thereby be opening a wide door for fraud and collusion. The affidavits in the case showed that subsequent to the commencement of the suit, the husband had gone to the residence of his wife, and by making certain representations had succeeded in cohabiting with her. It was now sought to show that a condonation of the offence had been effected, and that the statute and the rules of the Supreme Court relating to this subject had been violated. The Court thought that the whole question came within the well-settled law of this country and England, namely, that "a man could not take advantage of his own wrong." But, inasmuch as it was in doubt as to some of the points of law involved, he would reserve his decision and refer a reference.

Tobacco Ashes as a Fertilizer.—The Richmond *Whig* says that the schooner Senerue has sailed from Richmond for Baltimore with a cargo of five thousand four hundred bushels of tobacco ashes. These ashes are the net result of the tobacco smoked up in the big pipe of the vacuation conflagration. It was gathered from the debris of the tobacco warehouses burned. Tobacco, it is well known, contains salts of potassa and other elements of great importance in imparting fertility to the soil; being remarkable for exhausting the ground, and manuring it for other crops. The shrewd man who engaged in this venture will therefore find himself rewarded.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. T. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer,
DEVOE BARNES & CO., New York, Wholesale Agts.
ocl2-1y

☞ THE GREAT FIRE AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

Letter from Mr. Barnum.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1865.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen: Though the destruction of the American Museum has proved a serious loss to myself and the public, I am happy to verify the old adage that "it's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and, consequently, congratulate you that your well-known safes have again demonstrated their superior fire-proof qualities in an ordeal of unusual severity.

The safe you made for me some time ago was in the office of the Museum, on the second floor, back part of the building, and in the hottest of the fire.

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QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the times hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named

STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES

And other property.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, until Monday, August 28th, 12 M.
For the sternwheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 140 tons.
Sternwheel steamboat General Meigs, registered 75 tons.
Sternwheel steamboat General Crook, formerly B. C. Levi, registered 134 tons.
And two (2) wharfboats, registered 154 and 145 tons.
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.
One (1) wharf-boat lying at PARKERSBURG, VA.
One (1) wharf-boat lying at CATLETTSBURG, KENT

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Horrible Tragedy on Boyd's Hill

A MAN LITERALLY CUT TO PIECES.

HIS POCKETS TURNED INSIDE OUT

Great Excitement in the City.

Post Mortem Examination

No Clue to the Murderers or their Action.

Yesterday (Thursday) morning before daylight an unknown man was found horribly murdered on the vacant ground known as Boyd's Hill, in the Eighth ward. Between three and four o'clock a German who was crossing the hill on his way to work discovered the body of a man lying with his face downward in a pool of blood, at a distance of about fifty feet from the foot of the hill. He at once communicated the fact to Mr. D. Hutchinson, who went and examined the body, and having come to the conclusion that the man had been murdered, sent immediately to Mayor Lowry to inform him of the case. A few minutes only elapsed, when the Mayor was on the spot, and examined the body and the surroundings.

He found that the unfortunate man had his face awfully mutilated, his throat cut from under the chin round to the left ear, and several horrible gashes in his back. The vest which had been worn by the deceased was cut into fragments, and his coat cut across the back with the same instrument which had been used to inflict the wounds in his back. His suspenders were cut in front and his shirt torn up round his body, as if the murderers had been ripping their ways to a money belt worn next the skin. The pockets were all turned inside out, having been carefully surveyed by the murderers before leaving their victim. Not a vestige was left by which the deceased could be identified.

An envelop bearing the name of Babcock was found on the ground in the vicinity of the body, but at present no importance is attached to it.

A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

The victim of this terrible deed must have had a severe struggle for his life, for besides his having been a man of powerful muscular development, the ground where his body was discovered gave indications of a terrible conflict, in which he must have contested fiercely against at least two or three assailants. The assault appeared to have commenced on the footpath leading across the hill, and being in a line at a right angle with Pennsylvania avenue, midway between Chestnut and Market streets. Near this spot lay a large boulder of about fifty pounds weight, with which it is supposed the deceased had been felled. The struggle which took place here was very evident from the irregular manner in which the ground was trodden, and also from the quantity of blood covering a space of about twenty feet, when the murderers, during the struggle, cut the throat of their victim, for at that distance from the spot first alluded to, was a pool of fresh blood, which had undoubtedly flowed from the wound in the neck. From there to the hollow in which the body was discovered, a distance of about fifty feet, from where the struggle had commenced, there were traces of blood.

THE BODY DRAGGED.

The body of the murdered man, now done for, was evidently dragged to the hollow where it lay when discovered. At this spot the various articles were undoubtedly made their careful examination of the pockets in the clothing of the deceased, and in their search for twine, makes it evident that they ripped off the coat of deceased, and, after rolling him over, left for their hiding place. It should be mentioned that when the body was found the feet were without either shoes or stockings. What object the murderers could have in this part of their behavior is open to conjecture.

EXCITEMENT.

As the morning advanced, and the news of the dreadful occurrence was communicated from mouth to mouth, the excitement among the denizens of the Eighth Ward was most intense, and crowds of men, women and children hastened to Boyd's Hill to behold the scene of the bloody tragedy, which had taken place during the silent hours of the night. Theories were almost numerous as the persons assembled, but nothing tangible could be ascertained as to the identity of the murdered man, although any one discovered who might lead to the detection of the perpetrators of the crime was carried into the lower part of the city, and hundreds visited Boyd's Hill during the forenoon to view the ground of the fearful struggle.

About nine o'clock, Coroner Clawson appeared on the ground, and had the body removed to the establishment of Mr. Devore, undertaker, on Grant street.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Dr. George McCook held a post mortem examination, from which he came to the following conclusions: Four wounds were discovered on the body, any one of which would have been sufficient to cause death. The first was a stab to the left of the spine, extending into the pelvis, a depth of about three inches. Another stab had been inflicted in the lower part of the right breast, extending upwardly and penetrating the right lung. The throat was cut from under the chin, commencing about six inches, and being about four inches in depth, severing the carotid artery, windpipe and muscles of the neck. The last wound was a deep gash over the centre back to the throat, and one tooth in the upper jaw, one in the lower jaw, and the nose was also broken, and the upper lip split through, and it is probable that the deceased may have been struck on the nose and mouth while he was defending himself before the blows mentioned.

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.

Deceased had on a pair of light cassimere pantaloons; a fine white muslin shirt with linen bosom and collar; a fine black French cassimere coat, well made; a black silk and worsted vest, and a long black neck-tie. He was about five feet seven inches in height, has a light brown moustache, and brown hair. He appeared to be about from thirty to thirty-five years of age.

THE BODY AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Immediately after the post mortem, the body was removed to the Mayor's Office where it was viewed, in the course of the day, by thousands of eager persons, but without resulting in any positive clue by which deceased could be identified, or gentleman thought it was Wm. Polley, a resident of Pipetown, and another man thought he recognized in the person of the deceased, that of a fisherman belonging to Brownstown.

ARRESTS.

During the day several persons were arrested, among others an unfortunate printer, who having been on a spree on Thursday night, bore the indications of having been in very rough company. His whereabouts on the night of Wednesday, and having been satisfactorily accounted for, he was released, and advised to keep out of bad company.

Another man was arrested, who did not seem able to give a very satisfactory account of himself, but it was doubted whether he had anything to do with the bloody deed on Boyd's Hill.

MIDNIGHT WAILS.

About twelve o'clock on Wednesday night, several persons in the immediate neighborhood of the spot where the murder was committed heard sounds of wailing and shouting in that direction, but that not being an unusual occurrence in that locality, no notice was taken of it till the sad revelation of the morning.

A MAN WASHING A KNIFE.

Shortly after four o'clock yesterday morning, as one of the carriers of the Commercial was proceeding from this office to deliver his papers, in going to wards his route he saw a man engaged in washing a very large knife in the gutter on the Fourth Street Road, between Chatham and Wylie streets. He paid no little attention to the circumstance that he passed on without looking at the man's countenance.

BOYD'S HILL TO-NIGHT.

During the Summer it is customary to hold moonlight pic-nics on Boyd's Hill, and the music and mirth can be heard in the houses for some distance towards Pennsylvania Avenue. In face the fact that the noise of Wednesday night was deemed of such small importance by those who heard it. Moonlight pic-nics will not probably be so numerous, nor so largely attended on Boyd's Hill hereafter.

THE MAYOR AND POLICE.

Throughout the whole of yesterday, Mayor Lowry and his police spent all their time and attention upon this case, and are now working with persevering zeal to ferret out the perpetrators of the horrible deed of blood. Butchery does not describe the manner in which this unknown man was murdered, for there was no system apparent in the transaction, as the man was literally hacked and cut, and dashed to death.

OBJECT OF THE MURDER.

The object of the murder in this case, was altogether too plain to admit of any question. The manner in which the pockets were turned inside out, the clothing cut to pieces, and the suspenders severed in twain, makes it evident that robbery was the object. Whether the scoundrels were successful in obtaining any money, or whether they obtained any large amount, remains for future discovery.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner Clawson having empaneled the following jury: Wm. M. Hartzell, W. H. Devore, H. Gorsley, Henry Tatnall, Samuel Dunn, and Patrick Pender, proceeded to hold an inquest on the body of deceased, at the Mayor's office, last evening. District Attorney Kirkpatrick, was present, and assisted the Coroner in conducting the examination of witnesses.

Dr. George McCook was the first witness. His testimony was substantially the same as that in reference to the post mortem already given. He added that he thought the murder must have been committed about 12 o'clock on Wednesday night. He judged the age of the deceased to be about thirty-eight or forty years; his size about five feet ten inches, and his weight from about 160 to 170 pounds.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID HUTCHINSON.

David Hutchinson being duly sworn, testified that he was going across the common of the McGee property this (Thursday) morning between five and six o'clock, when a German called him by name, and told him to come and look at a dead person. The German was then standing in the path, looking at the blood. He went over and saw the body of deceased lying on the face, with his coat thrown over him; he lifted the coat and saw a large stab in his side; he was lying in a hollow; he also discovered some stabs in his back; he turned him over, when an offensive smell was emitted from the body; he then found that his throat was cut; he saw a trail where a man had been dragged, and followed the trail to the path which leads across the common to the Lancaster bridge; he saw three or four ounces of blood where the man fell; there did not appear to have been any struggle; it appeared as if the man had been murdered, and dragged between that and the place where the body was lying there was some more clotted blood; his feet were perfectly clean; witness then went to Mr. Wilson, an officer, and told him there had been a man murdered, and information should be sent to the Mayor's office; the coat and shirt had been torn off his back; a boulder lay near the place in the path where the assault had taken place; my sister-in-law and another lady were returning from prayer meeting about ten o'clock, when they saw four men in Bluff street; the men were when they first saw them, but on seeing that they were observed they stopped running; they were running as if from the direction in which the deceased was found lying; this was about two hundred and fifty feet from the place of the murder.

TESTIMONY OF CHAS. AUDENBACHER.

Charles Audenbacher testified that he came to Pittsburgh on Tuesday night about 10 o'clock, direct from Germany, via Philadelphia; he was 21 years of age; he had seen the deceased this (Thursday) evening; according to the best of his knowledge he was the man who came with him from Philadelphia in the cars; he did not know his name; he had set in the same seat with him in the cars; they stopped together at the house of Adam Hess, on the corner of Liberty and O'Hara streets; he slept in the same bed with him on Tuesday night; he the missing man did not come in on Wednesday night; the last time he had seen him was on Wednesday evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock; he had been back since; the names of all six in number, who had been back since; the names of all six in number, who had been back since; the names of all six in number, who